

Vol. 6 No. 2

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

February, 1961

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION COMING

TOWN OF THE MONTH



YOUNGEST TOWN - Bringing the number to 88, the Town of Vauxhall is in the heart of Alberta's rich irrigation districts. Taber is 21 miles almost due south. (Lethbridge Herald Photo)

VAUXHALL ... HOW IT BEGAN

From an Article by Fraser Perry

The huge siphon which carries irrigation water across Expanse Coulee to Hays is not the first such structure at that point. The Canada Land and Irrigation Company once built a plank flume across Expanse Coulee, but it was never used.

This is the essence of the story of Vauxhall, the southern Alberta community which became a town January 1.

RANCHING HISTORY

Ranching in the area began shortly after it was surveyed in 1882, and local geography was for 30 years a matter of the Circle, Bar U, Oxley and CY ranch boundaries. But ranching began to diminish rapidly after homesteading began about 1905.

Attempts at planned development of the area followed soon afterward, the first being that of the Robins Irrigation Company, which was authorized to commence operations on June 25, 1906. The Robins concession was later assigned to the Southern Alberta Land Company. This firm was granted the right to develop 390,000 acres (150,000 of them classed as irrigable) stretching from Enchant to within five miles of Medicine Hat. J.D. McGregor of Medicine Hat was the first managing director and he made that city his headquarters.

By the outbreak of World War I the district had a history of 30 years, but the community of Vauxhall did not yet exist. It was not until the Canadian Pacific Railway built a branch line west from Suffield in 1913 and 1914 that the townsite was designated.

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SEEK GREATER TAX EQUITY

Municipal legislation again is expected to prove of major interest during the second session of the 14th Legislature which begins February 16. Traditional opening ceremonies will be climaxed by the reading of the Speech from the Throne by Hon. J. Percy Page, Alberta's Lieutenant Governor, in which the legislative program to be considered during the session will be briefly outlined.

This year two new members elected in recent by-elections will be introduced to Mr. Speaker Dawson. They are R.C. Clark from the Didsbury Constituency and H.C. Leinweber, representing the constituency of Medicine Hat.

It will be remembered that bills designed to implement a more equitable system of taxation of certain industrial plants and the assessment and taxation of power and pipe lines in Alberta were introduced at the last session of the Legislature. These were later withdrawn in favor of a bill authorizing the assessment of certain industrial plants and power and pipe lines with the taxation proposals being held over for further study.

Since that time the Provincial-Municipal Advisory Committee, representing the Provincial Government as well as rural and urban municipal organizations, have been meeting with the Executive Council and with industrialists and representatives of utility companies in an endeavor to find a more equitable system of taxation in these fields. As a result of these discussions, changes of major importance in the provincial tax structure have been recommended to Council by the Committee.

In a recent public statement, Hon. A.J. Hooke, Minister of Municipal Affairs, continued to stress the need for greater equity in municipal taxation. He pointed out that some 25 per cent of real property in Alberta is now exempt from taxation. "We think much of this should be put back on the local tax rolls," the Minister stated.

NOW 359 UNITS (EXCLUDING SCHOOL & HOSPITAL DISTRICTS)

MUNICIPAL FORMATIONS

Municipal formations in Alberta to January 1, 1961, included 1 town, 4 villages and 5 new counties. As outlined in the adjoining column, Vauxhall became a full-fledged town on January 1, while villages incorporated on that date are Hill Spring, Glenwood, Slave Lake and Heisler.

The new Alberta counties converting from municipal districts and school divisions this year are Smoky Lake No. 13; Lacombe No. 14; the County of Sturgeon (not Sturgeon River as reported last month) No. 15; Wheatland No. 16; and Mountain View No. 17.

A summary of the municipal administrative units in Alberta at the beginning of 1961 follows:

Cities:	9	(Not including Lloydminster)	
Towns:	88	(Not including Jasper, Banff, Waterton)	
Villages:	161	(Including 19 Summer Villages)	
Counties:	17		
Municipal Districts:	31		Recap:
Improvement Districts:	51		Urban - 258
Special Areas:	2		Rural - 101
			Total - 359

THE SECOND PAGE . . .

... UNTITLED

FENCES. The horses that are under the car's engine hood zip past them. Short fences. Many kinds of fences. Tall fences. Low fences.

Sometimes there are many homes and sometimes there are few. Homes that are close together and homes that are far apart. Homes at the crossroads. Each with its fence.

Big places and little places that are big places and little places only because the people think they are big places or little places, because home is what you make it. Or call it.

Homes that are in clusters. Homes that stand alone as they weather the wind that worries the fences.

Cities, towns, villages, hamlets.

* * * *

NO FENCES. The horses that are under the car's engine hood race up and down the road that is partly in shadow at midday. No fences. Just rocks. Great jagged rocks. Rocks hundreds of feet high. Rocks so great they are frightening. Rocks so tall they have their heads in the clouds that sometimes are so soft and fleecy and sometimes so terrifyingly angry.

Rocks that sit in pretty ponds and placid lakes that reflect the fleecy clouds that are above them, and spat back in anger when the clouds are angry.

Rocks that are hairy to their chests but bald on their heads. Rocks with heads but no faces.

Mountains.

o Ken Liddell

FIFTY GOLDEN YEARS AGO

There's a solid, well-seasoned ring to the words "fifty years". Something special. The year of jubilee, completing half a century as it does, calls for a considerable celebration. Some seventeen Alberta towns and villages have reason to celebrate this year.

In spite of starched collars and button shoes, life was simpler fifty years ago ... or seemed to be. One status symbol of the time was a lifey horse and a rubber-tyred buggy. Things were either black or white, with any thought of compromise a sure sign of weakness. In politics a woman wasn't supposed to have an opinion, but an upstanding male citizen was for or against any given issue, thus making it quite simple to see which party he supported.

Dan Patch was undoubtedly the fastest trotter and Bob Fitzsimmons or Jim Jeffreys was the champion box fighter of the world. (Or was it Jack Johnson?)

In 1911, most women were still in the kitchen, although a few were outside fighting for something called "women's rights". They were "accomplished" if they played an instrument or could sing, and chances are their repertoire included "My Love is Like a Red, Red Rose" or "Where the River Shannon Flows" although "Red Wing" and "Billy Boy" were still prime favorites.

On September 1, 1911, Alberta had its sixth birthday. That year Sir Robert Borden defeated Sir Wilfred Laurier 132 to 86, while Hon. Arthur Sifton was Premier of Alberta and Minister of Public Works. In his latter capacity he found time to authorize the erection of sixteen new villages and seven town municipalities, with Edson hustling through both stages in a little over eight months. And all the while, promoters and agents and speculators were selling lots at home and abroad, some of which were (and still are) either slightly vertical or under water.

Five days before Christmas that year, Alberta's second legislature assented to The Department of Municipal Affairs Act, as a result of which Jno. Perrie was promoted to the post of Deputy Minister. First Minister of Municipal Affairs was Hon. Archibald McLean, but he was succeeded in less than five months by Hon. Charlie Stewart.

The record of Alberta centres experiencing something special that year (together with previous or subsequent highlights of their development) runs like this:

Athabasca Landing: Village - May 18, 1905; Town - September 19, 1911; Change of name - August 14, 1913

Bashaw: Village - December 28, 1909; Town - January 16, 1911
Blairmore: Village - September 3, 1901; Town - September 29, 1911

Botha: Village - September 5, 1911

Brooks: Village - September 8, 1911

Carlstadt: Village - May 5, 1911; Name changed to Alderson - March 24, 1916; Disorganized - January 31, 1936

Carmangay: Village - January 21, 1910; Town - March 22, 1911; Reverted to Village - March 31, 1936

Champion: Village - May 27, 1911

Coronation: Village - December 16, 1911; Town - April 29, 1912

Edson: Village - January 9, 1911; Town - September 21, 1911

Erskine: Village - February 10, 1911; Dissolved - May 20, 1946

Ferintosh: Village - January 1, 1911

Grassy Lake: Village - February 10, 1911; Dissolved - July 10, 1929.

Hardisty: Village - December 11, 1906; Town - March 11, 1911

Irricana: Village - June 9, 1911

Kitscoty: Village - March 22, 1911

Lougheed: Village - November 7, 1911

Morinville: Village - August 14, 1901; Town - April 21, 1911

Munson: Village - May 5, 1911

North Red Deer: Village - March 11, 1911; Dissolved - November 25, 1947; Annexed to City of Red Deer - January 5, 1948

Trochu: Village - May 5, 1911

To complete the record, on December 11, 1911, the Village of Rosenroll (which had been incorporated November 21, 1904) had its name changed to Bittern Lake. And finally, it should be noted that of the twenty-two formations taking place during 1911, only four fell on stony ground. A creditable performance in all ... even for a boom year.

Brave, new days, those of half a century ago. The Province of Alberta, the west and even the world were young. And so were we.

TRAGIC REMINDER

The tragic death of 17 students in a school bus - freight train accident at Lamont brings to mind that the International Railway Brotherhood recently recommended to the Alberta Cabinet that "railway level crossings should be eliminated, or failing that the installation of protective signals at all of them."

Last year there were 38 level crossing accidents in Alberta. This resulted in the death of 22 persons and injuries to 51 others. The brief said all crossings should be equipped with protective signals pending the elimination of the crossing.

The elimination of railway crossings can be initiated by municipalities and the province who must bear part of the cost. There is also a grant of one-third the cost up to a certain limit available from the Federal Grade Crossing Fund contributed by the railway. About two-thirds of railway crossing accidents result in fatality.

o Holden Herald

PLACE NAMES

Speaking of place names* anyone who might have wondered about Flin Flon, Manitoba, would have found the answer in Time Magazine a few months ago. It really began in 1914 when a prospector, name of Tom Creighton, sat out the northern Manitoba winter with nothing to read but an English penny dreadful named "The Sunless City." It seems the hero of the tale was a character incredibly named Josiah Flintabbatey Flonatin Esq, and when Prospector Creighton found gold the following year, he named his claim "Flin Flon", shortened from the name of his fictional friend.

Says Time: "Although Flin Flon still has only 14,000 people, almost every Canadian has heard of it because of its improbable name and its irresistible postmark: Flin Flon Man Can."

*See Ken Liddell's feature on Page 7

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CIVIL DEFENCE AND**MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITY**

BY E. TYLER, DEPUTY CO-ORDINATOR,
ALBERTA EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION

AN ADDRESS OCTOBER 26 TO THE UNION OF ALBERTA MUNICIPALITIES' CONVENTION AT LETHBRIDGE



It is a privilege to address you on the "Responsibility of the Municipality to its People with Respect to Civil Defence." This whole subject might be dealt with by asking a series of questions and the first is—"What are we worried about?"

To many of us, world events, although reported on TV screens and by press and radio, seem to have an air of being far away—of unreality. The International tensions which have exhibited themselves since World War II have created in the minds of many the feeling that there may be little point in examining their possible effects on our existence or if examined, there is nothing we can do about them anyway.

Let us take a very quick look at the actual situation. The East and West constitute two arming alliances, both in possession of weapons of mass destruction—both with the capability of inflicting terrible damage to each other, with Canada sitting geographically between the two protagonists. The most recent events in the United Nations and in other parts of the world, give little serious hope that the views of the two can be reconciled. In fact, it seems that the basic aim of Russia remains that of domination of the western world. We, on our part, have a liking for the way of life we have developed over the years, of governing ourselves in a somewhat different manner than that used by totalitarian regimes.

There is a possibility that the proponents of the two ideologies may resort to conflict to demonstrate their superiority and should this occur, it is probable that Canada would immediately be involved in the conflict.

"But if a war occurred", say some, "H-bombs would not be used because of their terrible effects". There is no evidence whatsoever that when man made war in the past, he did not use any weapon he had if he felt that he could secure the major advantage, and there is every evidence that the two opposing powers are arming themselves with thermonuclear weapons.

The best informed advice we have at this time is that Canada could be involved in a war in the future, and that if this should happen, nuclear weapons would be used. We have been advised that sixteen major Canadian cities would probably be enemy targets, and that, for the immediate future, he would deliver the weapons by manned aircraft.

So this is what we are worried about: A potential enemy with whom Canada may be involved in a nuclear war, who would send nuclear weapons against us.

But we have heard that the effects of these hydrogen bombs are so great that the whole world (and certainly the country on which they were used) would be finished! The effects of a nuclear detonation on an unprepared nation would be fantastic, but not annihilating, and the same effects—blast, heat and radioactive fallout—can be substantially reduced by preparation and knowledge.

No one will deny that the damage to one of our cities hit with an H-bomb would be tremendous—in fact, physically, it would probably cease to exist. But if a significant number of the people of the city have been forewarned and have dispersed to outside areas, the loss of life would be substantially reduced. Thus we continue to plan for the dispersal of the population from the Edmonton and Calgary areas—on a voluntary basis. If time does not permit dispersal—let's face it—a great many people may die.

THIS BUSINESS OF FALLOUT

However, the hazard which can effect all our population—and this includes every person in our urban and rural communities—is that of fallout.

What is this business of fallout?

When a thermonuclear weapon is detonated, it creates a great

cloud containing particles of material, some visible and some invisible, like a cloud of dust. This cloud forms high in the atmosphere above the explosion and then starts to drift with the wind. The heavier-than-air particles start to descend, effected by the winds of various velocities and directions, until they reach the ground. These particles, or fall-out as we call it, are radioactive. They are emitting dangerous rays similar to x-rays which cause damage to the human body—severe damage and death to people exposed to sufficient quantity of the rays. As I have said, the fallout moves with the winds from the site of the detonation and comes down in a pattern on the ground, roughly cigar-shaped, and measuring several hundreds of miles in length and perhaps one hundred or more miles in width. Its presence can be detected only by instruments.

Fallout will probably be the major hazard to our population.

If this material is on the ground, and we cannot see it, feel it or taste it, and it's dangerous—possibly lethal—, "Then", you may say, "What can we ever do about it? The whole countryside may be polluted and dangerous to man for ever". Fortunately, this is not so, the radiations decay or become weaker quite rapidly. After seven hours they are only one tenth as strong as when the fallout came down, and after forty-eight hours, only one hundredth as strong.

If we can prevent ourselves from being exposed to a lethal dose of this radiation for forty-eight hours, we can consider that we have just about licked the fallout hazard, not completely, mind you, but we are well on the way to surviving the immediate effects of this danger.

You will now appreciate why the governments in Canada and the United States (and other NATO countries, I might add) are advocating that families provide themselves with comparatively simple structures—family fallout shelters—as protection against the most wide-spread effect of a thermonuclear weapon detonation.

It is not possible to forecast ahead of time where a weapon would detonate, or the winds which would effect the direction and distance fallout would travel. This, then, is why it is sound common sense for our people everywhere who want protection, to consider building a fallout shelter now.

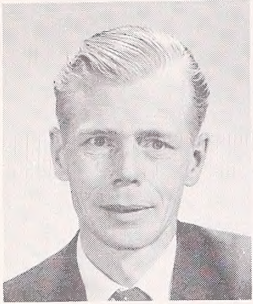
RESPONSIBILITY

In our kind of society, when we have a problem, the first question we ask is "Who is responsible for doing something about it?" If it is a matter which affects all our people, we say "It's about time the government did something about that". If we happen to be an elected representative of our municipal government, one of our first reactions is often "Well, the Provincial Government should be doing something about it". If we happen to be a member of the Provincial Government, then one of our reactions may well be "What is Ottawa going to do about it?" If we are plain John Q. Citizen, we probably say "It's about time all of them were doing something about it". Regardless of what the problem is—if it affects all of the people—we find that all levels of government become involved in working towards the solution.

This is exactly what has been happening in the field of Civil Defence and survival planning.

In 1959, two important conferences were held at which federal and provincial government ministers met, to discuss and determine where the division of responsibility lies in the matter of civil emergency planning and in organizing ourselves to meet the threat which has been described. As a result, the federal government have assigned to all their departments the responsibility for planning the capability to continue federal government in war, and more specifically, have assigned responsibilities to the Department of National Defence, the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Department of Justice and the Federal Emergency Measures Organization, for tasks related to aid and assistance to those areas attacked by an enemy.

For example, among other things, the Canadian army have been
(To Page 6)



APPROPRIATIONS FOR SHARING WITH MUNICIPALITIES

BY T.D. BRUCE, STATISTICIAN, D.M.A.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

1. The School Grants Act.....	\$ 46,000,000
<u>Purpose:</u> Operational' Grants to schools. Provision for a number of grants based on such factors as number of rooms, teachers employed, operation of school vans, etc. Includes the tax reduction subsidy grant in the same amount as paid in 1955.	

2. The School Buildings Assistance Act \$ 10,700,000
Purpose: Replaces The School Borrowing Assistance Act. Construction grants ranging from \$5,000 to \$7,700 per classroom or its equivalent depending on size and type of the school.

3. The Teachers' Retirement Fund Act \$ 100

Purpose: The Teachers' Pension Fund has been built up to a level where the government's contribution of 3 1/2% of the total salaries of all teachers contributing to the fund is not presently required. Therefore this grant will no longer be made and in its place the government will pay one-half of pension payments made on or after April 1, 1956 and the full amount of these payments relating to service before April, 1939. The Province will also pay the full pensions of teachers who retired before April, 1948. The money in the fund contributed by the Province with the interest thereon will be used for these payments and when depleted, the Province's share will be met by appropriations. Pension payments under the Act are guaranteed by the Province.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

1. The Hospitalization Benefits Act \$ 22,282,000
Purpose: A plan providing hospital care with a free choice of approved hospitals to all residents of the Province at the level of standard ward care at a cost to the patient of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day except that newborn infants are covered in all hospitals at a coinsurance rate of \$1.00 per day and the coinsurance for the maternity patient and newborn is paid by the Province for a period of up to 12 days. Coinsurance payments will also be borne by the Province in the case of recipients and the dependents of a person receiving a pension or allowance in which the Province participates, persons undergoing treatment as the result of poliomyelitis, persons whose hospitalization is authorized by a Provincial Clinic and for the first seven days persons hospitalized on the approval of a Provincial Cancer Clinic. The additional cost of private or semi-private accommodation is the responsibility of the patient. Provision has been made for out-patient service, for pensioner patients and auxiliary hospital care for chronic patients.

Commencing January 1, 1959 the Province assumed the outstanding capital cost of all approved hospitals. The repayment of some \$28,000,000.00 of outstanding debentures along with future approved capital borrowings will be undertaken by reimbursing the hospitals concerned in the amount of their annual repayments of principal and interest.

The plan provides bed accommodation at standard ward level, meals, use of operating and delivery rooms and treatment and diagnostic services in the hospital (including necessary drugs and surgical supplies). The hospital is paid by monthly installments from statements submitted by each hospital to the Department of Health subject to periodic retroactive adjustments based on each hospital's actual audited statements. Any unapproved costs are the responsibility of the owners of the hospital.

The plan is financed by the patient's coinsurance payments which are about 10 per cent of the total cost with the remainder coming from the Provincial appropriation of \$45,176,000.00 of which some \$5,-894,000.00 is derived through a requisition on each municipality of 4 mills based on an equalized assessment and a Dominion contribution of \$17,000,000.00 as its share of the Federal-Provincial hospital insurance agreement.

2. P.C. 1953 - 471 \$ 500,000
Purpose: A Dominion-Provincial agreement whereby the Dominion will match Provincial contributions for hospital construction grants to assist in the provision of adequate accommodation for hospital and health services. The Federal contribution which in no case shall exceed one-

third of the actual costs, is distributed on the maximum basis of \$1,000.00 per bed for active treatment beds or bed equivalents in the case of health facilities, \$1,500.00 per bed for chronic, convalescent, mental and tuberculosis beds, \$750.00 per bed for Interns' quarters and Nurses' residences at a hospital with a nurses' training school and \$500.00 per bed for Nurses' residences at a hospital not having a training school. Alberta is presently granting the maximum Dominion grant in all cases except Interns' quarters and Nurses' residences at a hospital with a nurses' training school where the Provincial grant is \$1,250.00.

3. The Public Health Act \$ 287,500
Purpose: As the provisions of The Health Unit Act do not apply to a city with a population in excess of 30,000, this appropriation provides for grants to such cities not exceeding 60% of the approved salaries of those members of the City Public Health staff designated in the Act.

4. The Health Unit Act \$ 524,300
Purpose: A per capita grant graduated by one cent per thousand of population from \$1.45 in Health Units of less than 50,000 persons to .95 per person where the population is 50,000 or more, plus 20% of the total per capita grant when dental services are provided. The grant is contingent upon the contributing municipalities supplying the Health Unit with a sum equal to at least two-thirds of the grant. Additional assistance is provided for sparsely settled areas by way of an extra payment varying from twenty-five cents per person where the population density is less than one person per square mile to five cents per person where the population is less than 5 persons per square mile. Provides for a grant of up to \$1.25 per capita to National Parks within the Province providing an adequate public health service.

5. The Nursing Services Act \$ 125,600
Purpose: Government contribution not exceeding 60% of the total cost of nursing service agreements with municipalities to provide service of a preventive and emergent treatment nature to residents.

HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

1. The Public Highways Act	\$ 11,650,000
2. The Highways Department Act	(Bridges) \$ 3,150,000
.....(Structures)	\$ 1,250,000

Purpose: Wide powers under The Highways Department Act and The Public Highways Act make the Provincial Government responsible for classifying all roads in the Province and for building and maintenance of all main highways with varying responsibilities in respect to secondary and district highways and development of local roads.

The District Highways Board provided for under the chairmanship of the Minister is responsible for the basis of allocation of all monies for grants voted by the Legislature for roads and bridges under the jurisdiction of local authorities. The government pays for building and maintenance of main highways within the boundaries of towns and villages and to cities for main highways within their boundaries, a \$500.00 per mile grant is made from maintenance appropriations. (Approximately \$60,000.00 per year to cities by Order-in-Council.)

LANDS AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION

1. The Grazing Lease Taxation Act..... \$ 200,000

Purpose: Payments to the municipalities concerned of 50% of the tax collected under the terms of this Act.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION

1. The Municipal Assistance Act \$ 15,000,000
Purpose: Replaces The Municipal Assistance Act. Provides for unconditional grants to all municipalities in the amount of the appropriation allotted by way of an equalization formula based on population, area and assessment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION

1. The Department of Public Works Act..... \$ 28,000
Purpose: Grants to municipalities of one-third the cost up to \$7,000.00
for approved construction program of parks, public places, swimming
pools, etc.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

1. The Agricultural Service Board Act \$ 266,800
 Purpose: Government contribution of up to \$2,200.00 for salary of Field Supervisor plus sundry grants of up to \$1,600.00 for assistance in conducting approved programs. Government contribution of up to \$16,000.00 for construction of seed cleaning plants.

2. The Civil Defence and Disaster Act \$ 65,000
 Purpose: Where a municipality sets up a Civil Defence organization under the terms of this Act, the Province will reimburse if for two-thirds of the cost of approved projects. The Province under a Dominion-Provincial agreement is in turn reimbursed by the Dominion for one-half of its expenditure which means that the Dominion, Province and Municipality are each paying one-third of these approved projects.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

1. The Town and Rural Planning Act \$ 189,900
 Purpose: A grant of 50% of the approved budget of a District Planning Commission established under this Act upon receipt of an application from the councils of two or more municipalities.

2. The Town and Village Act and The Municipal District Act and The City Act No Appropriation
 Purpose: Provision whereby one-half the cost of a general assessment in all towns, villages, counties and municipal districts is borne by the Province if the assessment is made by an assessor approved by the Assessment Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs. One-half the cost of annual assessments will also be borne by the Department if made by an assessor employed by the Assessment Branch of the Department as well as one-half the cost of any assistance given a city by the Assessment Branch in making a general assessment.

3. Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program \$ 500,000
 Purpose: A Dominion-Provincial agreement to combat winter unemployment whereby municipalities are reimbursed 75% of their direct payroll costs incurred for such projects as streets and roads, parks and playgrounds and water and sewer systems as set out in the Dominion's "Terms of Offer". Of the total payroll costs municipalities pay 25%, the Province 25% and the Federal Government 50%.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

1. The Cultural Development Act \$ 54,000
 Purpose: Annual grants to municipalities with an approved program of up to \$1,000.00 towards the salary of a qualified supervisor of recreation and up to one-third of the amount paid certified part-time activity leaders.

2. The Libraries Act \$ 152,000
 Purpose: This Act provides for a system of Central, Regional, Municipal and Community libraries. A grant system is provided to approved libraries consisting of an establishment grant of \$1.00 per capita and annual grants of 35¢ per capita or matching book grants of up to \$500.00 for books and \$50.00 for periodicals.

PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

1. The Homes for the Aged Act \$ 6,800,000
 Purpose: Provision is made whereby individual municipalities or municipalities in cooperation with one another may enter into a master agreement with the Province to form a Foundation, managed by directors designated by the municipalities, which is vested with the power to own, operate and maintain homes and low rental housing units for the use of their elderly residents. The municipalities concerned will supply the Foundation with the site and operating deficits if they should occur while the Province will provide the necessary buildings, furnishings and equipment. Provision is also made for licensing private homes. From general revenue the Province will contribute up to 80% of the amount paid by municipalities for the support of their elderly residents in an approved home. \$9,000,000.00 appropriated in 1959 for construction of homes by the Department of Public Works.

2. The Public Welfare Act \$ 1,320,000
 Purpose: A grant to municipalities of 80% of the amount paid by the municipality for the maintenance, medical advice or attention and hospitalization of indigent persons resident in the municipality.

INDIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCEHEALTH DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

1. The Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act \$ 801,500
 Purpose: Free diagnostic service for the diagnostic period and subsequent, medical and surgical services etc. in addition to hospitalization as provided by The Hospitalization Benefits Act.

2. The Tuberculosis Act \$ 2,018,400
 Purpose: Free treatment of all forms of tuberculosis to residents of Alberta.

3. The Poliomyelitis Sufferers Act \$ 147,700
 Purpose: In conjunction with The Hospitalization Benefits Act provides complete hospital and medical care subsequent to the isolation period. During isolation period medical services provided in iron lung cases.

4. The Hospitalization and Treatment Services Act ... \$ 1,568,000
 Purpose: An Act complementary to The Hospitalization Benefits Act providing for free medical treatment to recipients and dependents of persons receiving old age, widow and blind pensions and mothers' allowance. Includes physically and mentally disabled persons, provides for instruction and training of poliomyelitis paralytics, treatment of persons under twenty-five years of age suffering from rheumatoid arthritis and persons afflicted with cerebral palsy.

PUBLIC WELFARE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

1. The Old Age Assistance Act \$ 2,200,000
 Purpose: An Act complementary to a Dominion Act to provide pensions at a maximum of \$55.00 on a 50/50 basis for persons from age 65 to 70.

2. The Blind Persons Act \$ 80,000
 Purpose: An Act complementary to a Dominion Act whereby the Dominion will pay up to a maximum of 75% of up to \$55.00 pension paid to blind persons.

3. The Mothers' Allowance Act, 1958 \$ 2,220,000
 Purpose: Provides for aid to widows and other specified married women for the support of children. Prior to 1958 20% of this money was charged back to the municipalities concerned.

4. The Disabled Persons Pensions Act \$ 1,780,500
 Purpose: Under certain conditions, provides for pensions of up to \$55.00 per month to persons eighteen years of age or over who are suffering from a chronic disability and physically unfit for gainful employment. Amended in 1945 to extend the benefit to the mentally disabled.

5. The Disabled Persons Act No Appropriation
 Purpose: An Act complementary to a Dominion Act to provide pensions at a maximum of \$55.00 on a 50/50 basis for totally disabled persons.

By amendment to Municipal Statutes, the Provincial Government in 1949 assumed responsibility for relief of transients.

6. The Widows' Pensions Act \$ 555,000
 Purpose: Provides for pensions of up to \$55.00 for widows between the ages of sixty and sixty-five years of age. Amended in 1957 to include a wife whose husband is in a mental or tuberculosis hospital.

7. The Supplementary Allowances Act \$ 4,782,000
 Purpose: An Act to provide supplementary allowances of up to \$15.00 per month with a means test to recipients of Old Age Security, Blind and Old Age Assistance Pensions.

OTHER BENEFITS PROVIDED BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTTREASURY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

1. The School Buildings Assistance Act No Appropriation
 (To Page 7)

Comparison of Total Appropriations for Municipal Assistance in Two Fiscal Years		
Department	1959-60	1960-61
Education	\$ 54,000,100	\$ 56,700,100
Public Health	22,001,100	23,719,400
Highways	14,800,000	16,050,000
Lands & Forests	200,000	200,000
Treasury	15,000,000	15,000,000
Public Works	28,000	28,000
Agriculture	312,300	331,800
Municipal Affairs ...	747,300	689,900
Economic Affairs	175,000	
Provincial Secretary		206,000
Public Welfare	10,104,000	8,120,000
INDIRECT		
Public Health	\$ 4,427,220	\$ 4,535,600
Public Welfare	11,256,000	11,617,500
	<u>\$133,051,020</u>	<u>\$137,198,300</u>

CIVIL DEFENCE RESPONSIBILITY

(From Page 3)

charged with providing a warning system for the population, to give information regarding attacks and where fallout has come down and with preparing themselves to undertake the re-entry of damaged areas. Health and Welfare have been charged with providing medical supplies for casualties and for helping to organize welfare services.

"Well now!" you may say, "It looks as if the federal government and the army have accepted responsibility for the most important things and they had better get on with it". The unfortunate answer to this, so far as we are concerned, is that the army have calculated that if they were called upon to undertake a re-entry operation into the sixteen target areas, they would require about 500,000 men, together with vast quantities of equipment and supplies, which they do not have. They have about 80,000 men, and have been most definite that they require aid and assistance, in a great measure, from the civil defence organization to undertake re-entry operations. And do not forget that our people in the un-attacked areas will have major tasks in housing, feeding and clothing people who have been able to get away from the target areas. Our hospitals in the smaller centres will be extremely busy helping to look after hospital patients from the target areas and casualties. No, the federal department and the Canadian Army will undertake their responsibilities to the extent they are able, but we know that they need great assistance. We must provide that assistance in addition to the tasks for which we have primary responsibility, i.e., the welfare of our people in a dislocated environment, the maintenance of law and order, the maintenance and control of highways, the maintenance of municipal utilities, and the operation of emergency hospital and public health services, etc.

As you can well see, no level of government—and particularly not John Q. Citizen himself can escape responsibility in the matter of survival.

NAME CHANGED

What are the Provinces doing about these things? Many of you will know that for ten years we have had in the provincial government an agency dealing with civil defence matters. Many people have been given training at our civil defence schools, to go back to their municipalities to conduct further training. Visits have been made to municipalities to stimulate civil defence development and many municipal organizations have been formed.

More recently there has been a reorganization of Alberta Civil Defence and, in fact, at provincial level, even its name has been changed to "Alberta Emergency Measures Organization". No, it was not that a new name was felt particularly necessary, but the name does describe more clearly the activities now being undertaken. It has been recognized that the problem of national survival, or civil emergency planning—call it what you will—is not some sort of job to be undertaken as a separate operation of government, but that it is a function of government in all its several avenues of public affairs.

Today plans are being made so that every department of government will be organizing itself to carry on in an emergency, from places other than those now used, if necessary.

The total resources of personnel and facilities are being planned

VAUXHALL . . . TOWN of the Month

(From Page 1)

GIVEN NAME

Mile 50 on this branch line was christened Vauxhall, and the first residents were workers at a land company camp established near the railway depot. A school district was soon established, and among the earliest amenities of village life were a one-room school, a curling rink and telephone service.

Also during this period, Vauxhall received a highway connection with Taber to the south when the Archie MacLean Bridge over the Oldman River was completed.

At one time there had been as many as five companies interested in the development of the Vauxhall area, but they had been discouraged by the magnitude of the problems which faced them at every attempt to move forward, and finally three of them decided to pool their resources for a new attack.

Thus in 1917, the Canada Land and Irrigation Company was created by a union of the Southern Alberta Land Company, the Alberta Land Company and the Canadian Farm Land Company.

After the war, a number of major works were constructed by the new company, intended to carry water from a diversion at Carseland

into the program so that in an emergency, the provincial government will be able to continue its basic function of governing and assisting the people of the Province in time of national emergency.

MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITY

The federal and provincial governments are getting on with this work and so are many of our municipal authorities as well. Some are not. Some have not recognized that in time of emergency the people of our cities, towns and villages, will look to them for leadership, and authoritative direction. Some have not recognized that we live in an age when the actions of people far away from us can present an emergency situation right on our own doorsteps.

Let us be more specific. I believe that our municipal authorities recognize and cherish the principle that affairs within their boundaries are of primary concern to the local authority. This is what needs to be done, and we can say it in very few words:

(a) Municipal authorities must, with the assistance of the senior governments, inform and advise their people regarding the threat to their safety which the possibility of thermonuclear war presents, and provide information and training to enable their people to meet the threat.

(b) Civil Defence planning must be undertaken, based on five major principles:

1. The need to provide for some means of protection against radioactive fallout.
2. The voluntary dispersal from Edmonton and Calgary target areas of persons not required for essential tasks, to the extent that time may permit.
3. Preparations for the reception and care of evacuees in smaller communities and rural areas.
4. Arrangements for removing persons from areas heavily contaminated by fallout.
5. The formation of civil defence units comprising the municipalities within the boundaries of a county or municipal district.

(c) Local authorities must prepare to continue to undertake municipal government under emergency conditions, and to this end, establish the following:

1. An essential records preservation program.
2. A succession of officials program, to ensure the availability of legally elected and appointed officials.
3. A plan to re-locate the seat of government if necessary.
4. A plan to mobilize the total resources of the municipality for local use, or use elsewhere.

CONCLUSION

We have made some significant progress already in Alberta, and our civil defence organization is considered to be better than most in the nation. We know that we have a great deal of progress to make, and make it we must, if we are to provide the shield for our people which will not only withstand an aggressor's sword, but will make him look twice before he launches an attack.

In the final analysis, it will be the work we do to ensure continuity of government and the ability to save life which may well mean the survival of our way of life. I firmly believe that this work has a vital place now—today—in the development of your municipal affairs. ●

on the Bow River, past Vauxhall on the north and across the Bow to Suffield. Lake McGregor and the Little Bow Reservoir were constructed as part of this scheme.

DISAPPOINTMENTS

Up to this point every development of importance had been encouraging. Then began the disappointments. The flume built to carry the water across Expanse Coulee, east of Vauxhall, proved unsatisfactory. The hoops slung under the deck of the bridge at Ronalane to carry a siphon were never used.

Hopes were still high in 1919 when Norman Porter was appointed the first CL & I land agent at Vauxhall and the first block of land under the ditch was sold. That same year the first land was broken by Vauxhall Stock Farms, and in May, 1920, the same farm was the first to receive irrigation water.

But by 1924 there were still only 15,000 acres under irrigation. The company went into receivership and the federal government took over. A set of agreements with the federal and provincial governments took effect, and for the next three years the future of irrigation development did not look very bright.

In 1927 the company resumed operations on a somewhat different basis, with its administrative offices in Medicine Hat and a field headquarters at Vauxhall. In 1930, the works were extended to serve an area double that of 1924, or 30,000 acres. (More Next Month)

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MUNICIPALITIES

(From Page 5)

Purpose: Replaces The School Borrowing Assistance Act. Provides for construction loans by debentures of up to 100% of the cost less grant from the Provincial Treasurer.

2. The Self-Liquidating Projects Act No Appropriation
Purpose: \$22,000,000.00 at 2% interest has been made available for loans to municipalities for local improvements, mainly water and sewer systems.

3. The Municipal Capital Expenditure Loans Act. No Appropriation
Purpose: To replace the Self-Liquidating Projects Act. Provides a more comprehensive scheme for making loans to municipalities for capital expenditures. Establishes a municipal loans revolving fund of \$125,000,000.00 from which loans can be made with terms ranging from five to twenty-five years at interest rates of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2%. A 1954 amendment enables municipal hospital districts to qualify for loans.

4. The Treasury Department Act No Appropriation
Purpose: Section 30 of this Act permits investment of surplus Provincial general revenue funds in various securities, one of which is debentures of cities, towns, villages, municipal districts, school and hospital districts in the Province. \$12,200,000.00 in loans at 3 1/2% were made to three cities in 1952 to help with unprecedented capital expenditure requirements. \$40,000,000.00 provided for investment under the terms of The Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation Act.

(The Treasury Department is currently handling all loans through the Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation and the above four Acts are not operative.)

5. The Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation Act
 No Appropriation

Purpose: This Act establishes a corporation consisting of the Government, Municipalities, School Districts and Divisions, Municipal Hospital Districts, Irrigation and Drainage Districts who become shareholders. Capital stock of 5,000 shares at the par value of \$10.00 are provided for allotment to the various classes of authorized shareholders. The corporation will purchase and sell shareholders debentures and raise money by borrowing for the purchase of shareholders debentures. Shareholders may also deposit money with the corporation and the deposit account and borrowings by the corporation are guaranteed by the Act to the extent of \$10,000,000.00 and \$185,000,000.00 respectively.

THE FIVE YEAR PROGRAM

An anti-recession development program announced by the Premier in 1958 to consist of increased Provincial Government expenditures over the next five years in the amount of 100 to 200 million dollars to be financed out of accumulated Provincial reserves.

The money will be drawn upon as required and to date includes items of interest at the level of local government such as increased appropriations for school and hospital purposes as well as the following specific programs which will cost in the neighborhood of 10 million dollars per year:

(1) A 1959 project for the construction of homes for aged citizens. (See appropriation under The Homes for the Aged Act).

(2) In 1960, a 10 million dollar program for local community improvements, including street paving in some 200 major towns, villages and hamlets and the provision in strategic centres of local recreation facilities such as campsites, youth projects, etc.

(3) In 1961, a Provincial hospital, diagnostic and treatment centre to be located in the City of Calgary.

(4) In 1962, an institution for the care of emotionally disturbed children and a Provincial School for the training of cerebral palsy and other physically handicapped children.

(5) In 1963, the erection of a Provincial archives and museum. ●

Ulcers are what you get from mountain-climbing over mole hills.

* * * *

So they were married and lived happily even afterward.

* * * *

Wife to husband: For some reason you just don't seem as well dressed as you did when we were first married.

Husband to wife: I don't see why not, I'm wearing exactly the same suit.



Ken Liddell

Origins of names of communities make for interesting study. Like Retlaw, which is Walter in reverse. It was named after Walter R. Baker, private secretary (1874-78) to the Earl of Dufferin and later secretary of the CPR.

I don't know why his first name was reversed when it was given to the station which was originally named Barney.

* * * *

You know of Taber, the sugar beet community east of Lethbridge? Taber is taken from tabernacle, out of consideration for the Mormon settlers. But do you know the next siding? It was named Elcan . . . which is the reverse of the nacle in tabernacle.

South of Taber there is a place called Skiff. It is peculiar in that the streets are named after parts of a small boat or skiff. Thus, it has Bow Avenue, Stern Avenue, Rudder and Tiller Streets.

* * * *

Some names were adopted after careful choice. Others were taken from biblical terms or names. Some places were named after postmasters, settlers, missionaries, Indians or police. Some names reflect world history and even evolution.

Some names absolutely defy understanding. Alberta has a village called Niton, named in 1911. It is "not in" in reverse, and goodness knows why.

* * * *

Along one line in Alberta are the towns of Loyalist, Consort, Veteran, Throne, Coronation, all in a row. They were named in the coronation year of 1911.

You've been to Longview, of course, and I imagine you think it was named after a family named Long. It was so named because of the tremendous view from the post office. I might add they've since moved the post office, because last time I was there the post office faced to the east and the best view was to the west.

* * * *

After 1919 Dusseldorf became Freedom, for obvious reasons. But some changes are without the reason being apparent in later years. Or maybe you know why Bullocksville was changed to Heatburg.

Some are surprising. You'd think Makepeace was named because Indians and whites came to terms in that area, or for some similar reason. Actually it is named after the novelist William Makepeace Thackeray.

* * * *

I can understand why a place would be named Chinook, after our warm wind, but what bright soul in the post office service named Harmattan after a hot, dry wind that blows on the Atlantic coast of Africa?

And Hargwen was named after a friend of the chief clerk of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Not after the chief clerk, but a friend of the clerk.

A south country rancher named F.W. Godsall was a poetic soul and one evening while watching his cattle he was reminded of Gray's "lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea." Thus we have Cowley.

Some names reflect ingenuity of a sort. Bluesky is descriptive of the cloudless skies. Some names are simplicity in itself. When it came to naming Camrose in 1905 the citizens simply selected a name from the British postal guide. They could have selected a worse one.

* * * *

Beiseker was named after Thomas L. Beiseker, a banker from North Dakota who helped to populate the area with successful farmers.

Some names, like Hope Valley, were based on optimism. Sometimes a whole family got in on the deal. Take Hemaruka. It is a name compounded of Helen, Margaret, Ruth and Kathleen, the daughters of A.E. Warren, general manager of the Canadian National Railways. It was named in 1927. Previously it had weathered the years as Zetland, after a hamlet in Huron County, in the province of Ontario.

Actually, Alberta's place-names summarize the Province's history. There are names dating to buffalo, Indian and fur-trading days. These names apply chiefly to geographical locations. The names of cities and towns and villages date with railway development since 1883. But whatever the background, the origins are interesting and Place-Names of Alberta (1928) lists some 2,000.

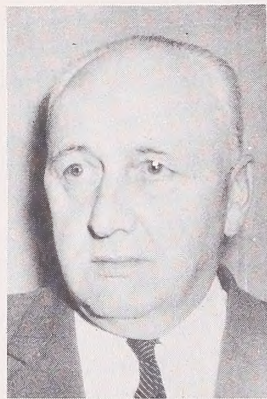
o The Calgary Herald

LONG IN THE SERVICE

Remember back to 1935? That year was about the middle of the great depression. In Alberta Social Credit had just come into power—and William Arthur Bradbury commenced a career in municipal administration.

On December 1, 1960, "Brad" completed 25 years of work in the realm of assessments, taxes and municipal elections. On December 1, 1935, he became assistant secretary of the Municipal District of Pioneer No. 490 which extended west from the 5th meridian for a distance of 18 miles.

Secretary of the municipal district at that time was Mr. Leo Rocque and the reeve was Mr. W.L. Squane, who was succeeded shortly thereafter by Mr. M.S. Munden. The municipal office was located at that time at Sunnyside, being moved to Thorsby in 1942. Mr. Bradbury was appointed secretary of the municipality on September 1, 1936 and when the office was moved to Thorsby, he assumed added duties as secretary of Strawberry School Division No. 49.



W.A. BRADBURY

On March 13, 1946, three municipalities—Blackmud No. 488, Liberty No. 489 and Pioneer No. 490—amalgamated to become the Municipal District of Leduc No. 75 and Mr. Bradbury relinquished his duties as school division secretary, became secretary-treasurer of the enlarged municipal unit. On January 1, 1955, this unit was further enlarged by the addition of Ranges 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Reminiscing of his many years of service, Mr. Bradbury noted many changes in municipal administration since 1935. In those days municipal government was "small business", handling only a few thousands of dollars each year; today it is a one and one-half million dollar concern.

In 1943, shortly before the three municipalities combined, the only gravel road in the entire area was in the Municipal District of Liberty—one mile of gravel south of 13-48-25-W4. Today that total has risen to over 1,000 miles of gravel road, not including government highways and secondary roads. This development, Mr. Bradbury states, is the biggest change he has noticed during his years in office.

He also notes a considerable change in the size of farm units in those years. In 1935, in the area which is now the western half of the Municipal District of Leduc No. 75, there were many small farms having ten to fifteen acres of cultivated land, while larger farms cultivated approximately 60 acres. Other developments in that period included the advent of oil which, starting at Leduc in 1947, has now spread across the length of the entire municipality.

Recent inauguration of the International Airport at Leduc, entirely within the bounds of the Municipal District of Leduc, with its promise of industrial development, is the most recent of the many changes Mr. Bradbury has witnessed since taking office in 1935. His many friends join in expressing the wish that he will be spared to continue in office to see many more and even larger developments in the years ahead.

* * * * *

Brad was born in Edberg, south of Camrose, on October 20, 1908. Most of his education was taken in Edberg and was completed with Grade 12 at Donald.

Before working for the Municipal District he had a few years' experience with the Imperial Bank of Canada in Edberg and Ferintosh. The latter is where he met his wife, Lee and they were married on August 4, 1934. Their two daughters are Donna (Mrs. L. Freiman) with the Department of Municipal Affairs, and Deanie who is employed in the Attorney General's Department.

Mr. Bradbury is a member of the United Church and is active in the Masonic Lodge, the Eastern Star, and the Leduc Rifle Club. His other interests are GOLF, music and curling. (D.F.)

MUNICIPAL LIST

The list of Officials of Cities, Towns and Villages has been brought up to date and copies were recently put in the mail by the Municipal Inspection Office of the Department of Municipal Affairs. Because elections in most counties and municipal districts are held in March, the sections pertaining to them will not be available until May.

Anyone requiring a copy of these lists may obtain it on request. There is no charge.



SECRETARY'S CALENDAR

Municipal District Act

Every Month

5th—Within 5 days after the end of each month secretary-treasurer shall prepare statement of moneys received and their disposition, submit to council at next meeting and enter a copy in the minutes. Sec. 61(v).

Mar. 1 - Add penalty authorized by law. Sec. 349.

Mar. 11 - Certify the elector's list. Sec. 117.

Mar. 12 - Post in office a true copy of elector's list. Sec. 118.

Mar. 12 - Post two copies of elector's list in each division an election is to be held. Sec. 119.

Mar. 14 - Secretary-treasurer must be notified of error in elector's list at least four clear days prior to election day. Sec. 120.

Mar. 15 - First quarter of school requisition due. Sec. 338.

Mar. 16 - Furnish returning officer with lists of electors, at least 48 hours before opening of poll. Sec. 134.

Mar. 17 - At least 24 hours before opening of poll, returning officer shall deliver ballots, etc. to deputies. Sec. 131.

Mar. 18 - Election day is fourth Saturday after nomination day. Sec. 121. Returning officer shall sum up result of vote on day appointed. Sec. 174. Returning officer shall deliver election materials to secretary-treasurer. Sec. 178. Secretary-treasurer shall retain for two months and then destroy certain election materials. Sec. 179, 182 and 183.

Recount must be requested within 14 days after ballot papers are received by secretary-treasurer. Sec. 184.

Mar. 27 to 30 - Written notice of first council meeting April 3rd mailed six clear days or personally delivered three clear days prior to April 3rd. Sec. 39(3).

Mar. 31 - First quarter of municipal hospital requisition due. Sec. 112 (5) (Municipal Hospital Act).

Town and Village Act

Every Month

15th—Secretary-treasurer shall prepare statement of moneys received and their disposition, submit to council at next meeting and enter a copy in the minutes. Sec. 67(r).

Prior to April 1st appoint auditor. Sec. 73(1).

Advise Minister of auditor appointed. Sec. 73(5).

Mar. 15 - First quarter of school requisition due. Sec. 355(1).

Mar. 31 - Appoint an assessor prior to April 1st and advise Minister. Sec. 71.

Mar. 31 - First quarter of municipal hospital requisition due. (Sec. 112(5) Municipal Hospitals Act).

Prepare estimates revenue and expenditure and set mill rate by by-law as soon as practicable. Sec. 353.

Assessment Act

Completion of duties of Court of Revision within 90 days after January 1st of March 1st as the case may be. Sec. 43.

Tax Recovery Act

Mar. 1 to 31 - Prepare Tax Arrears List. Sec. 4.

Advertisement for tax sale. Sec. 11.

Post copy of advertisement in office. Sec. 12(3).



NEW COUNTY COUNCIL - The council of the newly-formed County of Smoky Lake No. 13 held their first meeting on January 3. Smiling in the picture are Messrs. Edward H. Dzenick, John Meronek, William S. Unguran, John Skuba (Secretary-Treasurer), Nick H. Pelek (Chairman), Rudolph Kuzminski, Fred S. Leskiw and William J. Miller.

(Photo by Gavinchuk Studio)